(b) the steps taken for arresting this unfair practice?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ): (a) and (b) All Television Channels transmitted or re-transmitted through Cable Network are required to adhere to the provisions of the Advertising Code, prescribed under Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and Rules framed thereunder. The Advertising Code provides, *inter-alia*, that no advertisement shall be permitted, which promotes directly or indirectly production, sale or consumption of cigarettes, tobacco products, wine, alcohol, liquor or other intoxicants.

Government has constituted a Committee under Section 20 of the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 to look into the violations of the Advertising Code. Show Cause Notices were issued to various channels for twelve advertisements, which appeared to be violative of the provisions of the Code. A number of channels had on receipt of the Show Cause Notices stopped telecasting these advertisements. The replies received from various channels have been examined by the Committee. Action on the recommendations of the Committee, is being taken in consultation with the Ministry of Law.

Seminar on Law of Arrest—Police Power and Accountability

96. PROF. M. SANKARALINGAM: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a two day Seminar on Law on Arrest—Police Power and Accountability was organized in Delhi in October-end;

(b) if so, the highlights and outcome of the Seminar;

(c) how would it help to solve the current problems faced by Government in this field; and

(d) the details of recommendations that have been suggested at the conclusion of the Seminar?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI K. JANA KRISHNAMURTHY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) The National Seminar on Law of Arrest — Police Power and Accountability at New Delhi on October 10-11, 2002 have recommended amendment to some provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973

with a view to improving administration of criminal justice in the country. Some of the conclusions, *inter alia,* are:

(1) Doing away with categorization of 'cognizable' and 'non-cognizable', or 'bailable' and 'non-bailable' offences;

(2) Amendment to the definition of cognizable offences in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973;

(3) Reclassification of petty 'cognizable' offences as 'non-cognizable' offences;

(4) Reducing unnecessary arrests and distinguishing between a rightful arrrest and a wrongful arrest;

(5) Need to develop effective redressal mechanism against arbitrary arrest with exemplary punishments in wrongful arrests; and

(6) Making more offences 'compoundable'.

Incentives to States on performance of the FTCs

97. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:
SHRI RAVULA CHANDRA SEKAR REDDY:

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are evolving a scheme for providing incentives to States where the performance of the Fast Track Courts is comparatively better;

(b) if so, whether the Committee reviewed the performance of various States in setting up of FTCs and decided that a lumpsum incentives as grant could be placed at the disposal of High Courts for development of judicial infrastructure; and

(c) the total FTCs that have been established and the number of cases disposed off by them?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI K. JANA KRISHNAMURTHY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. No Committee has been framed to review the performance of various States in setting up of Fast Track Courts.